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suited to the majority of these "motor-minded" children. Consequently the latter push into the automatic and "blind-alley" occupations, do not advance, become the dregs and burdens of society.

The experience of the United States and European countries in constructing courses of training which will really and suitably train these children is reviewed. The author would have manual-training work connected with every school to reach the motor-minded in a preliminary way. But the fundamental provisions will consist in providing various types of continuation schools and in establishing a co-operative system between schools and factories whereby pupils may work and train at the same time and thus beneficially correlate their efforts. There should be provided, also, vocational guidance and placement bureaus to direct children in the choice of vocations and to connect them with jobs. A proper system of recreation is likewise an essential factor in the system of training.

The volume offers a plain, factual statement of the situation obtaining in industrial regions and probably the right way out for the children he has in mind. There are symptoms that the author has an undue reverence for the industrial order which victimizes individuals (pp. 27-28). On the whole, the volume is constructive and wholesome.

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*Social and Economic Survey of a Community in Northeastern Minnesota. No. 5, Current Problems.* By GUSTAV P. WARBER. (Research Publication of the University of Minnesota.) Minneapolis, 1915. Pp. 115.

*The Social Anatomy of an Agricultural Community.* By C. J. GALPIN. (Research Bulletin 34, Agricultural Experiment Station, University of Wisconsin.) Madison, Wis., 1915. Pp. 34.

Local studies of rural life began with the soil. They are now concerned, for the most part, with the community. The first agricultural surveys, made sometime in the early nineties, were merely field observations for the purpose of confirming and qualifying investigations made in the laboratory. These were followed by farm management surveys which sought, not only to enlist the interest and secure the participation of the farmer in the investigation of his own activities, but to make the

results of these investigations of immediate and practical benefit to him. It is the participation of the community in the investigation of its own activities which gives to these rural studies their practical character. It is this practical character which constitutes almost all that is novel or important in the social survey and the social survey movement.

In the investigation made in northeastern Minnesota by Warber, this participation of the community and the consequent practical character of the study do not appear. From the point of view of the academic mind facts are facts whether they have any immediate practical value or not. But it must be apparent by this time that such local studies as are now being made by the universities in various parts of the Middle West have so little general and scientific value that unless they serve the community studied they are not worth making.

This is not true of such communities studied as those to which Galpin has called attention in his little pamphlet *The Anatomy of an Agricultural Community*. The particular problem with which this investigation is concerned is the extent and character of the social and economic interdependence of a village community and the farm area surrounding it. To state it in Galpin's words: "From the point of view of the village, the problem was one of getting at the land-area of village influence; from the point of view of the countryman, it was learning what farms were connected with the same village."

In the changes which are now taking place in rural communities, under the influence of new means of communication and transportation, together with the new applications of machinery to the work of the farm, there are probably no facts so important as just those which indicate the relationship of the village to what Galpin calls its "land basis." It is with such knowledge as this that any rational readjustment of rural life must be made. This readjustment will involve in the end, as Galpin suggests, a rather complete political reorganization of the whole rural community. The economic changes will naturally come first, since the economic organization is more immediately responsive than political institutions to changes in the social situation.

Aside from its immediate and practical value, Galpin's method of reducing to relatively exact and measurable terms the rather intangible forces that he calls "influences" has other and wider applications. It offers, for example, a simple and practical method for surveying the outlines and measuring the mutual influences (interactions) of definite factors in almost any social group. This is particularly true where those interrelations of individuals and groups of individuals are based on

distance and space. There is probably no line of investigation undertaken in the field of rural sociology that promises so much to social science.

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*Indiana: A Social and Economic Survey.* By FRANK DOAN STREIGHTOFF, A.M., and FRANK HATCH STREIGHTOFF, PH.D., with a Chapter on Charities and Corrections by CECIL CLAIRE NORTH, PH.D. Indianapolis: W. K. Stewart, 1916. Pp. 261.

This is an office survey. It is based on the census, upon official reports and unofficial studies made for different purposes. All this information has been digested and then put together in a narrative and descriptive form with such comment as the facts and an intelligent and modern viewpoint seem to warrant. The contents of the volume are indicated by chapter headings. They are: (i) "Physical Basis"; (ii) "Trees"; (iii) "Agriculture"; (iv) "Manufactures"; (v) "Transportation"; (vi) "Labor"; (vii) "Labor Legislation"; (viii) "Government"; (ix) "Finance"; (x) "Constitution"; (xi) "Charities and Correction"; (xii) "Education." It is a useful book and not as dull as one might expect.

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*Plan of Elgin.* By E. H. BENNETT, for the Elgin Commercial Club. Elgin, Ill.: David C. Cook Publishing Co., 1916. Pamphlet illustrated with two maps. Pp. 46.

Elgin is a city of 27,485 population. This is the first sketch of a plan to remodel the present city and provide for an estimated population in 1960 of 64,400. This allows for an annual yearly increase of 2 per cent. The plan, which was first made for the Elgin Commercial Club, has now been accepted by the Elgin City Plan Commission and will be used as a basis for future development of the city. The purpose of the plan is first of all to determine and locate the industrial areas, to outline improvements in the transportation facilities, to determine on the basis of this outline the residential and business areas, and the location of public buildings and of parks. Incidentally the city plan is intended to stimulate civic pride and to advertise the industrial advantages of the city to the world at large. Aside from its value as an illustration of what